

This is the *Grynochris oregonensis* of our list which has never been described by Crotch.

Lophocateres americanus Mots.

The species of this genus are very small and closely related to *Ostoma* subg. *Grynocharis*.

NOTES ON SOME CHANGES IN THE LIST OF COLEOPTERA.

BY CHARLES W. LENG.

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A few happy days in September, 1918, were spent with Mr. Wm. T. Davis in the U. S. National Museum, where Dr. E. A. Schwarz and Mr. Herbert S. Barber very kindly examined the manuscript of my List of Coleoptera and gave me the benefit of their fund of information on some groups as they looked over the pages. These notes result, and as much of the information is otherwise unpublished, they are now printed with the permission of my informants.

Other unpublished notes have also been received in correspondence with Mr. J. M. Swaine and other friends and are likewise included.

On November 24, Colonel Casey's Memoirs VIII was received and several notes in the Carabidæ result therefrom, since it is devoted principally to that family.

I have not adopted Colonel Casey's view that the genus *Pterostichus* of Bonelli does not occur in America. I am fully in accord with the restriction of its meaning to the western forms he includes under *Hypherpes* Chd.; but until a revision of the Pterostichini of the world is made, it seems premature to announce (in substance) such an important fact in distribution as is implied in asserting that our species belong to different genera than the Palearctic species.

Pterostichus agonus Horn, by the description, which mentions its near relation to *punctatissimus*, evidently belongs in *Lycrophcrus* Mots. if *punctatissimus* does.

It is unfortunate that Colonel Casey did not compare the species described by Poppius, 1905 and 1907, in the genus *Cryobius*; there are

already a considerable number of described species and the addition of four more regardless of preceding work may not improbably enrich the synonymy.

Colonel Casey (Memoirs, VIII, p. 243) says: "If the genus *Bra-dytus* [heretofore regarded as a subgenus of *Amara*] is to be maintained, the name *septentrionalis* of Leconte [heretofore replaced because of previous use in *Amara*] is to be restored." This is contrary to Art. 36 of The International Code by Stiles, 1905, and Art. 26 of The Entomological Code by Banks & Caudell, 1912; it is also contrary to the traditional maxim, "once a synonym always a synonym," though the names here referred to would now be called homonyms, and I think Colonel Casey is wrong.

Bembidion pugctanum Csy., 1918, p. 148, is preoccupied by *pugctanum* Fall, 1916 (Bull. Br. Ent. Soc., XI, p. 13), and may be changed to *caseyi* n.m.

The name *blaisdelli* proposed on page 222 for *Bembidion concinnum* Blaisdell is unnecessary, Dr. Blaisdell having himself changed the name fourteen years ago to *perconcinnum* (Ent. News, XV, 1904, p. 349). In this connection it has been suggested to me by Mr. Fall that when the original author is accessible it is perhaps better to give him the opportunity of changing any preoccupied name himself than to seize the opportunity of doing so; especially as the change may already have been made in some overlooked item, as in the present instance.

Colonel Casey's revision of Pogonini, issued November 12, 1918, was of course in the printer's hands before Dr. Van Dyke's article in the October number of Ent. News had appeared. I have been obliged to alter some of Colonel Casey's conclusions in the tribe Pogonini on account of this article of Dr. Van Dyke's and for other reasons.

In *Loxandrus*, I believe Colonel Casey has misapplied the name *rectus* Say, in citing *laticollis* as a variety thereof. As I have previously shown (Bull. Am. M. N. H., XXXIV, 1915, p. 578) *rectus* Say and *velox* Dej. are closely related if not identical and *laticollis* Chd. belongs with *lucidulus* Dej. and *erraticus* Dej. in that section of the genus having obtuse hind angles to the prothorax. Since only nine out of twenty-seven previously described species are recognized by Colonel Casey, I have thought it best to follow the manuscript I had prepared, interpolating his new names.

Selenophorus excisus Lec., 1878, is said by Horn, 1880, and in Mr. Henshaw's Bibliography of Leconte's writings to be a preoccupied name. If this is so and Casey's paragraph (p. 413, Mem., VIII) is correct, we must cite *S. mustus* Csy. as the species.

The varieties of *Scaphinotus andrewesi* and *guyoti* described by Mr. Beutenmüller (Bull. Br. Ent. Soc., 1918, p. 89) do not profess to be more than color forms, and should be treated as such.

Elaphrus politus Casey, 1897, is preoccupied by *E. politus* Leconte, 1850 (a synonym of *E. clairvillei* Kirby), and may be changed to *caseyi* n.m.

Galerita thoracica Casey, 1897, is preoccupied by *G. thoracica* Chev. (Col. Mex. Cent., I, fasc. 2, No. 34) and may be changed to *caseyi* n.m.

Platynus deplanatus Men., 1844, is preoccupied by *P. deplanatus* Chaud., 1843 (a synonym of *cincticollis*), and may be called *P. fulianus* n.m.

Tachypus Lacordaire, 1854, is preoccupied by *Tachypus* Weber, 1801, a synonym of *Carabus*. Redtenbacher credits *Tachypus* to Megerle, as a synonym of *Bembidium*. Casey credits it to Dejean, but that author cites Weber's use of the name. I have followed Gozis in regarding the name as preoccupied and replaced by *Asaphidion* Gozis.

In the Carabidæ of Florida the reference to a Carabid beetle feeding on *Metachroma* larvæ on leaves is erroneous because all *Metachroma* larvæ live under ground, as I am told by Dr. Schwarz.

The genus *Omophron* should be placed, as indicated by Lameere, between Carabidæ and Haliplidæ, and treated as a family.

Pseudaptinus Castelnau, 1835, must be used in place of *Diaphorus* Dejean, 1831, because the latter name was first used by Meigen in 1824. See Maindron, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1906, p. 252.

Agabus semivittatus occurs in Florida. The mention of St. John's Bluff, East Florida, by Dr. Sharp was overlooked in preparing the "Water-beetles of Florida."

Sphærites should be removed from Silphidæ, as indicated by Ganglbauer and other authors, to form a family near Histeridæ.

Brathinus should be removed from Scydmaenidæ. Colonel Casey thinks it should form a genus of Staphylinidæ near *Lesteva* on account of ocelli, but the entire elytra appear to forbid this course. It seems best placed as a family in Staphylinoidæ.

Bledius dissimilis Fall, 1910, is preoccupied by *B. dissimilis* Er., 1839 (Gen. Spec. Staph., p. 769), and has been changed to "*philadelphicus*" by Mr. Fall in Ent. News. *B. fratellus* Fall, 1910, is also preoccupied by *B. fratellus* Eppelsch., 1885 (D. E. Z., XXIX, p. 144), and has been changed to "*transitus*" by Mr. Fall in Ent. News.

Mycetoporus tenuis Horn, 1877, is also preoccupied and may be replaced by *horni* n.m.

In Aleocharinæ certain changes have been made on the basis of a letter from Colonel Casey which will be filed in the minutes of the N. Y. Ent. Soc.

The name *Megalops* Erichson, 1840, is preoccupied by *Megalops* Lacep., 1803, for a genus of fish. The name *Megalopsidia* may be substituted.

In Coccinellidæ I assume responsibility for such synonymy as has not already been published; such being as I believe in harmony with the known variability of the maculation, and with studies on the genitalia to be published by Mr. P. H. Timberlake.

Spilota Burm., 1844, is preoccupied by *Spilota* Billberg, 1820 (Enumeratio Insectorum in Mus. Billberg, p. 61). The latter, according to a manuscript by Mr. P. H. Timberlake, is a synonym of *Coccinella*. It seems as if *Pachystethus* Blanchard, 1851, should be used in place of *Spilota* Burm.

In *Hippodamia* the work of Mr. P. H. Timberlake indicates that the study of the genitalia will show that, while the division of the genus into sections based on the form of the claws is confirmed, a larger number of forms are entitled to specific rank than I had supposed; and that in the *convergens* group some of the varieties named by Casey and Johnson have been erroneously placed by them. However, the variability of the genitalia in *Lachnosterna* has been shown by Glasgow to be rather greater than Smith supposed in his first enthusiastic treatment of that genus; and, as Mr. Timberlake's manuscript (which I have been allowed to read before publication) indicates that he desires to confirm his conclusions by the study of more material, I am unwilling to accept a few of the changes immediately.

The tribe Tetratomini has been transferred from Melandryidæ to Mycetophagidæ. This reverses Casey's idea (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII, 1900, p. 166), but with his verbal approval, when I visited him in Washington.

The name *Acolpus* Jayne, 1882, is very close to *Acolpos* Brandt (Act. Acad. Pet., 1835), but, if the original spelling of the latter is followed, no change seems necessary.

Acritus atomus Lec. described from Cuba, occurs at Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay, Florida. There are Florida specimens in the Blanchard collection as well as those in the Nat. Mus.

Hctarius helenæ Mann, described from Mexico, occurs also at several places in Arizona. *H. carinistriatus* Lewis (teste W. M. Mann) is a synonym of *H. blanchardi* Leconte.

Carpophilus (subgenus *Urophorus*) *humeralis* Murray known from Philippines, Seychelles, Java and Africa, has been introduced at Oneco, Florida. As it can live in decaying fruit it is liable to be spread further by commerce.

Coluocera madracæ Woll. This species, described from Madeira, has been found in Brazil, Trinidad and Haiti and is very likely to occur in Florida. It is nearly cosmopolitan, having reached India as well as the countries named.

Eubrianax Kies. (= *Placonycha* Horn) has a larva superficially like that of *Psephenus*, as I was informed by Dr. Schwarz. Professor Wickham, who was present, added that the adult occurs on stones in water like *Psephenus*. The genus should perhaps be transferred from Dascillidæ to Psephenidæ.

Cryptohypnus planatus Lec., 1866, is preoccupied by *C. planatus* Esch., 1829, and may be changed to *C. lecontei* n.m.

Melanotus longicornis Blatchley, 1910, is preoccupied by *M. longicornis* Cand., 1860, and may be called *M. blatchleyi* n.m.

Ludius (*Corymbites*) *elegans* Cand., 1888, is preoccupied by *L. elegans* Kby., 1837, and may be called *L. candzei* n.m.

Octinodes Cand., 1863, should be used for the American species heretofore called *Plastocerus*. The type and only species of *Plastocerus* Schaum, 1852, is *angulosus* Germ. from Asia Minor. Dr. Leconte sent an American species which he believed belonged to that genus to Schaum and, upon receiving his confirmatory reply, described in 1853 *Plastocerus schaumii*. This species is not congeneric with the Asiatic species but apparently belongs to the genus erected by Candèze in 1863, as do several others from Central and South America. The type of this genus is *Octinodes capillatus* from Venezuela. European authors have incorrectly treated *Plastocerus* as Dr. Leconte's

genus, unnecessarily proposing several new names for the Asiatic species. Mr. H. S. Barber has furnished these facts.

Mr. J. A. Hyslop has by letter called attention to the following preoccupied names in Elateridæ:

Monocrepidius finitimus Csy. is preoccupied by *M. finitimus* (Say) Lec., and may be called *M. caseyi* n.m.

Elater discoideus Fab., 1801, is a primary homonym of *Elater* (*Adlocera*) *discoidea* Weber, 1801, and may be called *sellatus* Dej. Cat. 3, ed. p. 104.

Ectomenogonus (*Elater*) *hepaticus* Melsh. is preoccupied by *Crigmus* (*Elater*) *hepaticus* Germ. and may be called *melshheimeri* n.m.

Anchastus horni O. Schwz., n.m. for *A. sciricus* Horn is unnecessary, the name having been already changed to *scicans* by Candezze (Cat. Meth., 1891, p. 106).

In Buprestidæ certain changes are based upon studies made at the American Museum of Natural History, where several large collections were assembled for the purpose, and upon conversation with Colonel Casey, though he is not in any way responsible for them.

Attalus submarginatus Lec., which was not recognized when Dr. Horn's revision was written, has been found by Dr. Schwarz at Catalina Springs, Arizona. It is, however, not an *Attalus*, but represents a new genus, nearer to *Chatocalus* than to *Attalus*, which may be called *Attalusinus*.

Catorama tabaci has been introduced in tobacco; also *Thaneroclerus girodi*, its Clerid enemy; see Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., XV, 1913, p. 89.

Sitodrepa apparently has to be replaced by *Stegobium* Mots., 1860, a prior name. *Priobium* Mots., 1845, must also replace *Trypophytis* Redt., 1858.

Bostrichus fasciculatus Fall is a synonym of *Lichenophanes penicillatus* Lesne, described in Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1895, p. 171, and figured in the same publication, 1898, p. 495. The type locality for Lesne's species is Durango, Mexico, and it is probable that many of the species described therefrom will ultimately be found in the United States. *L. verrucosus*† Gorh. Biol. C. Am., 1886, p. 353, is the same species.

Berginus seems best placed in Lyctidæ, as proposed by Colonel Casey in 1900 and approved by Champion (Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1913).

Cis pusillus Dury, 1917, is preoccupied by *C. pusillus* Gorham, 1898 (Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., p. 330), and may be changed to *C. dunedinensis* n.m. *Cis bicolor* Dury, 1917, is also preoccupied by *C. bicolor* Sharp, 1879 (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 93), and may be changed to *C. duryi* n.m.

Aphodius v. niger Ckll., 1888, is preoccupied by *A. niger* Panz, 1797 (Faun. Germ., 37, 1), and may be changed to *cockerelli* n.m.

Dichclonyx Harris (Mass. Agl. Repository, X, 1826, p. 6 (note)) antedates *Dichclonycha* Kirby, 1837. The name has not been used because no description accompanies it; but as Dr. Harris designated *lincais* as its type, it must be valid under International Rules of Nomenclature.

The genus *Adetus* must be added to our fauna as a species, at present unidentified, occurs in Lower California.

The figure (No. 125) of *Anaglyptus compressicornis* given by Gory shows the antennæ with very short second joint. All the figures on the plate indicate that the artist was careful in representing the relative length of the antennal joints. Therefore it seems probable that it is our *Microclytus gibbulus* that is a synonym of Gory's species and not *M. gazellulus*.

The figure of (*Edionychis*?) *liturata* given by Olivier, p. 707, seems, from its outline and peculiar maculation, to represent a species of *Ora*.

In *Leptinotarsa* nine names proposed by Tower, 1906 (Investigation, etc., of *Leptinotarsa*), and defined by figures or description are included under *L. decemlineata*. They cannot be dismissed as laboratory products for outdoor localities are given for seven. The name selected for one (*tortuosa*) is preoccupied.

Pachybrachys instabilis Fall, 1915, is preoccupied by *P. instabilis* Weise, 1887 (D. E. Z., XXXI., p. 330), and has been changed to "*P. hector* n.m." by Mr. Fall in Ent. News.

Leptinotarsa melanothorax does not occur in the United States. The specimen so called in Geo. H. Horn's collection has been pronounced simply a discolored *10-lineata* by Dr. Tower.

Leptinotarsa violascens, as identified by the late Frederick Knab, occurs in Arizona. This species, with *rubiginosa*, *behrensi*, *haldemani*, *dahlbomi* and *lineolata*, may belong to the genus *Myocoryna*.

The group of species related to what we have heretofore called

Crepidodera helxines seem to belong to the genus *Chalcoides* Foudras (Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon., VII, 1860, pp. 17, 1281). It is possible also that our species of *Haltica* belong in part to his genus *Hermæophaga*.

The name *Monachus* Suffr., 1852, is preoccupied by Kaup, 1829, for a genus of birds and may be changed to *Monachulus* n.m.

Longitarsus varicornis Suffr., *L. subcinctus* Harold, *L. heliophyti* Horn should be united under the first name, which is the earliest. The food plant is *Heliophytum indicum*; and, since where it grows a house stands or stood, it usually serves an unintended purpose of marking a trail.

Graphops bicolor Lef. and *simplex* Lec. are synonyms. The species should be known as *bicolor*, which is the earlier name.

Cassida bivittata Say is, fide Mr. Barber, certainly not a *Cassida*. Its nearest relative seems to be certain vittate Central American species of *Metriona*, in which genus it should be placed for the present.

Agelastica alni Linné is a European species that has been found in New Jersey. *A. carulea* Baly, credited to Japan and North America, is probably identical. See Weise, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl., VI, 580.

Chlamys nodulosus Blatchley is a synonym of *Exema gibber* (Oliv.), as the latter has been identified in the U. S. National Museum collection. *E. gibber* is abundant in Florida.

Agelasa halensis has not been found in North America.

Malacosoma Chevrolat is a preoccupied name which has been replaced by *Exosoma* Jacoby. See Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1903, p. 25.

In the course of some general remarks on Halticinae Dr. Schwarz said that as advocated by Harold (Col. Hefte) a study of the tibiae, especially in reference to the emargination near its apex, might produce a more natural arrangement than that at present in use, which seems to separate some apparently closely related forms. In *Paria*, a new study of the varieties of *canella*, in conjunction with food plant, would perhaps show some to be of specific rank; in *Haltica* also he thought more study of food plants should precede further descriptive work; since which Bull. 273, Maine Agl. Exp. Sta., dealing with species allied to *ignita* has appeared.

Sicinus guatemalensis is an earlier name for *Gnathocerus dentiger* Chitt. Dr. Chittenden assigned his species to *Echocerus*. It is common in Cuba.

Leichenium variegatum Klug, as identified provisionally by M. Lesne of Paris, is to be included on account of many specimens found by Mr. H. P. Loding at Mobile, Ala.

The genera *Paratenetus*, *Prataeus* and *Anædus* of the family Tenebrionidæ seem to be near the Lagriidæ on account of the similarity in their larval stages and the tropical forms intermediate between them and *Lagria*.

Cistela Fab. has been replaced by *Pseudocistela* Cr., 1873. The genus *Gonodera* Muls., Col. Fr. Pectin., 1856, p. 41, may cover our species and if so would antedate Crotch's name.

Anthicus currax Champ., a maritime species, is common at Brownsville, Texas. Casey's *A. floridanus* is synonymous.

Acanthinus spinicollis Laf., described from Brazil, occurs through Central America and at Brownsville, Tex. An allied West Indian species, identified by Dr. Schwarz as *A. trifasciatus* Fab. occurs also at Key West, Fla.

Anthicus heroicns Casey is common in the egg masses of *Corydalis cornutus*.

Dendroides testacea Lec. is probably not an absolute synonym of *ephemeroides* Mann. At the suggestion of Dr. Schwarz, prompted by Mr. Blair's paper in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1914, I asked Mr. Fall to investigate the material at Cambridge. His comparison of the Sitka example there with Dr. Leconte's type discloses certain small differences; but further examples might lead to a change of opinion.

Pomphopæa femoralis Lec. is made a variety, not a synonym, of *P. polita* Say on comparison of a specimen recently collected in Florida by Mr. Blatchley.

The family Stylopidae has been recently treated by Dr. W. Dwight Pierce as an order, Strepsiptera. While it is doubtful if all Coleopterists are in accord with his views, the family is placed as an appendix in the new Check List, in deference to his opinion.

Orchestes scutellaris is a European species that has to be added to our introduced fauna. It has been recorded from Canada (Bro. Germain in Cat. Ent., 1915, p. 309) and has also been found in Connecticut.

Hormops abducens occurs in Texas, at Waco, Basque Co., as shown by a letter of Dr. Leconte's to the late Geo. W. Belfrage.

This Texas specimen should still be in the Leconte collection. This extends its distribution previously known to cover only Florida and the District of Columbia.

The name *Eudocimus* Schonherr, 1836, is preoccupied by Wagl., 1832, for a genus of birds and may be changed to *Eudociminus* n.m.

Calendra (not *Calandra*) seems to be the spelling used by Clairville in Ent. Helv., I, 1798, p. 62, and throughout the text and explanation of plate on pages following. The word is spelled with an "a" once at the top of plate II.

SCOLYTIDÆ.

The name *Ipoidea* is used instead of *Scolytoidea*, and *Eccoptygaster* instead of *Scolytus* by Mr. J. M. Swaine, the most recent authority on bark beetles, because, in his opinion, Geoffroy's description of *Scolytus*, though the earliest, is not binomial and does not designate any species definitely.

The contrary opinion has, however, been expressed in letters from other friends by which it appears that the word "uninomial" in Art. 2, International Code, was used to cover such cases; and that the word "binary" in Art. 25, having a different significance from binomial, is of importance. Opinion 20 (Smithsonian Publ. No. 1983, p. 48) and Opinion 46 (Smithsonian Publ. No. 2060, p. 105), both ratified at ensuing International Congress, have also been cited. Under such rulings Geoffroy's genus *Scolytus*, containing one unnamed species, dates from 1762 and the name has priority in determining the name of the genus and family.

Scolytus is certainly the earliest name, and its rejection under the Rules of Nomenclature depends upon their interpretation, in which opinions differ. I have therefore adhered to the earliest name; though I have followed Mr. Swaine's classification otherwise.

Thysanoes quercus Hopk. cited in Smith's List is omitted because it has never been described.

Ips terminatus (p. 148, under *Tomicus*) of the Henshaw List is omitted, being probably an error for *terminalis* Mann.

The following names are omitted at the suggestion of Mr. J. M. Swaine, for lack of reliable American records, north of Mexico:

Platypus cylindrus Fab.

Crypturgus pusillus Gyll.

Rhopalopleurus pumilus Chap.

Leperisinus fraxini Panz.
Hylurgops glabratus Zett.
Trypodendron lineatus Oliv.
Cryphalus piceæ Ratz.
Cryphalus abietis Ferr.
Anisandrus dispar Fab.
Xyleborus viduus Eich.
Xylocleptes bispinus Duft.

MISCELLANEOUS COLEOPTEROLOGICAL NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Languria denticulata new name.

Languria apicalis Schaef.

The name *apicalis* is preoccupied in this genus. Motschutsky, 1860, described *L. apicalis* which is considered a synonym of *mozardi*.

Languria convexicollis Horn.

Languria interstitialis Casey.

Colonel Casey differentiates his species from *convexicollis* principally on the form of the sixth joint of the antennal club and on the punctuation or sculpture of the elytral intervals. The former character is sexual and the latter, the punctuation or sculpture of the elytral intervals, is variable. The irregular rugiform creases of the intervals when present obscure or obliterate the very fine punctuation. In a moderate large series specimens may be found which have some of the intervals smooth and some more or less rugosely creased.

Acropteroxys divisa Horn.

Acropteroxys thoracina Casey.

I have taken a number of specimens of this species in the Huach Mountains, Arizona, in which the black basal markings of the prothorax are extremely variable in extent and are almost obsolete in one specimen. The difference in the form of the antennal joints